

The Democratic Northwest.

VOLUME XXIV.

NAPOLEON, OHIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1881.

NUMBER 2.

The Northwest.

Published every Thursday morning, by
L. L. ORWIG,
Editor and Proprietor.

Terms—One Year \$1.50 in Advance.
If not paid until expiration of six months, \$1.75; ex-
piration of year, \$2.

Address all letters to DEMOCRATIC NORTHWEST,
Napoleon, Ohio.

For rates of regular advertisements call at the office.
Local notices 10 cents per line.
Deaths and marriages inserted gratis.
Business cards not exceeding six lines \$5 per year.
Administrators' and Executors' Notices \$2. All
other legal advertisements \$1 per square first inser-
tion, 50 cents per square each additional insertion.

A NEW DISCOVERY!

Spiritualism Explained.

The question of questions, with the learned and unlearned, the materialist, scientist, religionists, and in fact everybody, is "What is Modern Spiritualism?" Is it a verity or is it all a humbug? Can it be explained from a physiological standpoint and does it come under the head of Physics, or does it come from supernatural causes and without laws or order. That the phenomena exists, is beyond dispute, whether it will ever be explained remains to be seen. That some spirits can be seen, handled and made use of to a good advantage as well as explained is also a fact to which all druggists and chemists can testify. They need not be named, because their name is legion. We refer principally to those medicines through which spirits figure largely as restorative agencies. Saur's Drug and Medicine Depot harbors a large number of healing spirits which can be purchased for a very small sum of money and if used according to directions will be the means of relieving pain and restoring the health of the afflicted. This same drug store has many other things in which it seeks to make itself useful and to benefit mankind. The book department furnishes the provisions upon which hundreds of brains are fed and are thus kept alive and active. The large stock of elegant patterns of wall and window paper is another medicine by which many homes is made warm and comfortable. Then, too, comes the many different colored paints which are not only a great preservative agency, but add to the beautiful as well, tons of which is sold annually and which gives employment to thousands of people. This is a branch of business in which this house also figures largely. Saur's Drug and Book store seems to be the depot or store house in which everything is kept which can be found in any drug and book house, at prices which everybody will acknowledge to be very low.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1881.

The last hour of Congress has been busy and exciting, as they always are, yet there has not been that tumult and confusion of tongues, as well as of purpose, that is sometimes witnessed. There are always measures over which doubt and uncertainty hang at such a time and whose friends and advocates become almost frantic in their anxiety as the end draws near. These are not always measures of the highest public importance, however. The principal interest and excitement this week has centered in the appropriation question and the squabble over the Funding Bill—both matters of great public concern. Night sessions have been held with the usual scenes attending them. The peculiar methods pertaining to such sessions of the House, especially when a "call" of that body is ordered, impress members with the idea that a congressman's lot is not a happy one. The other night about fifty Representatives were out of their places to attend the diplomatic reception at the White House, having with them their wives and sweethearts, all intent upon the festivities of the hour. About 11 o'clock a small group of men appeared at the entrance of the Executive Mansion, and took up a position where they could inspect all persons passing out. The object of their visit it was soon apparent, as one of them obstructed the exit of a portly Representative from a western state and summoned him to go to the Capitol. The solemn expression on his face, and the muttering of "white chokers" under his beard, sufficed to escort him to a back that was in waiting. Others came chattering gaily with their fair companions, only to meet the same fate; and as each back received its complement of irritated lawmakers, a deputy sergeant-at-arms mounted the box and whistled them off to stand at the bar of the House in "swallow-tails" and "white chokers" and explain their absence from their legislative duties. A prominent southern Representative stood in the supper room toying with a water-ice and whispering elegant nothings in the ear of a fair belle. Suddenly he blanched, as a tall form, clad in an ulster and hugging a plug hat under his arm, displayed before him a pair of eyes, a scowl that was fully as potent as the blood-stained cross of "Roderic Dhu." His voice fell to a low whisper as he explained to his companion the meaning of this mandate of the House and then sadly wended his way to the cloak room. Night sessions are not the most pleasant things imaginable, but a congressman's post of duty is in his seat and not at scenes of revelry.

The busiest department of the government at this time, and to be so for many months to come, is the Pension Bureau. Congress has tardily accorded some much-needed additional facilities, and the Commissioner is devoting every effort to a just and rapid settlement of the thousands of cases on file. Undoubtedly Mr. Bentley would have been better satisfied with the adoption of the measures which he recommended to Congress, because he deemed these changes in the system of adjudication necessary and important, but he will continue as a faithful official to do the best he can with the machinery as it is. While I was not an advocate of the Sixty-Sixth Surgeons Bill rejected by Congress and freely indicated its weak points in these letters, yet on general principles I agree with the proposition that the Commissioner should obtain an intelligent understanding of the many defects in the pension laws during the time devoted to the subject this session. It is one of the most important questions with which the session had to deal. The suggestion has been made that one way in which the matter could be reached would be to empower one or more working committees to aid during the recess to thoroughly investigate the whole subject. It has been done, congressmen could have come to understand what they were talking about, and the next session would no doubt have brought forth great improvements in the system. There has been talk of a change in the commission under the new administration, but I think none will be made. It would be bad business management. Mr. Bentley has the affairs of the bureau thoroughly in hand besides being a competent and zealous official. The only man that could in any degree fill his place at this time is Mr. O. E. C. Clark, the Commissioner's able lieutenant. But to doubt both will be continued where they are.

I am writing just on the eve of the inauguration. The city is full of strangers and, with decorations everywhere, presents a holiday appearance. The hotels are crowded from cellar to garret, and billiard tables have been converted into sleeping-cots. It is all so different from the inauguration of four years ago. The Inaugural Ball in the new National Museum building will be one of the grandest events of the kind ever witnessed. A few evenings ago the building was thrown open to ticket-holders and members of the press, and five thousand people looked upon and admired the grand hall with its brilliant decorations, under the dazzling glare of electric and gas light combined. Military organizations, with their bands of music, are arriving by every train, and every man, woman, and child overflows with patriotism.

DOM PEDRO.

General Samuel F. Carey is lecturing in Tennessee.

THE HERO OF GETTYSBURG.

How the Gallant Soldier Bore Himself at the Inauguration.

From the Chicago Times Washington special the following is taken:

At 10 minutes of 11 occurred one of the most remarkable scenes of the morning. The pen of the historian will treasure up the incident as one of the most interesting attending upon such an occasion. At the time stated the Senate was simply waiting. Lazy languid people in the galleries were fidgeting with their fans, or staring placidly around through glasses, or without artificial aid, when as suddenly as occurs any spectacular change in a theatre, without a word of warning, a side-door opened, and there entered, imposing, grand, stately, the perfect picture of manly dignity and real physical beauty, one of the real heroes of the day, Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock. He was in his full uniform as major general. His stalwart figure filled out every fold of his heavily gold-laced coat, until not a single wrinkle appeared. A broad, yellow silk sash crossed his broad breast. He held in his left hand a richly mounted sword. In his right he carried a cocked hat with a trailing black plume. By his side was the theatrical Blaine, who came as his adviser and friend to present him to the Senate. At the heels of the stalwart general followed the chief of his staff in full uniform. Mr. Blaine and Gen. Hancock advanced so swiftly that they were several steps along in the Senate chamber before the spectators fully realized the arrival. Then there went up as hearty a burst of applause as one could expect from kid-gloved hands and officials with a sense of duty to control them. There were no yells and tigerish cheers, but, nevertheless, the applause was so continued and honestly enthusiastic that it only needed some spurs to have kindled a scene of wild excitement. Conkling was not to be outdone with his rival in theatrical honor. He was one of the first to seize Gen. Hancock by the hand. He stopped him in the middle of the Senate chamber, and there for five minutes the Senators, without regard to party divisions, crowded about the glittering figure of the defeated Democratic champion. He towered head and shoulders over the tallest that crowded about him. He was so self-possessed and so modest in the reception of the honor paid him that his walk through the Senate chamber was more like that given to a hero of victory rather than to a conqueror. When he left the middle aisle to go to one of the seats of honor assigned him, Mrs. Pendleton, wife of Gentleman George Pendleton, led the applause that broke forth, shattering in her enthusiasm a handsome fan upon the granite rail in front of her. Gen. Hancock was seated upon a huge Russian leather-covered sofa just to the left of the place assigned to the Cabinet. There he sat, the observed of all observers, his countenance not betraying the least emotion or inattention during the entire proceedings in the Senate chamber. Henry G. Davis came first, and had a long talk with the General.

Six Years of Democratic Control.

(From the Plain Dealer.)

The Democratic party will to-morrow surrender legislative control of this country, which it has held in part since the 15th of March, 1875, and wholly since the 4th of March, 1878. The Republican Senate will be nominally held by the Democrats for the next two years, but if so by so frail and uncertain a tenure that it will amount to nothing practically. For all purposes of legislation and in all that affects the public polity of the nation, the Democratic party, after to-morrow, will have no direct power to act or to influence, and will be relieved of all further responsibility to direct the country, of course, come into power with magnificent professions and a plentitude of promises as it is their custom to do; and we may expect to hear from organs of the party a general congratulation to the country that it has seen for a time at least the last of Democratic rule, and upon the roseate prospects of the future, with the Republican party controlling the nation's councils. Undoubtedly the Democratic Congress that will expire by limitation to-morrow, and its two predecessors, have made mistakes, as all Congresses of whatever party have done and will do while composed of fallible human beings. It has done some things that, perhaps, had better have been left undone, and omitted to do some that it should have done. But none of these sins of omission or commission have been of such magnitude as to detract from the credit of the party. They have been failures of party more than of public policy. The things which the Republican party charged the Democrats would do if intrusted with power they have not done, nor attempted to do. They have not brought ruin upon the country. They have not paid the rebel debt nor rebel claims. They have never in all the course of their legislation evinced any disposition to do anything injurious to the public policy of the country. There is something more that it is well enough to recall, now that the Democratic party is about to transfer the legislative power into the hands of its adversary. The six years of Democratic control has brought the people prosperity. While a Democratic Senate and House of Representatives have been sitting at the capital the business of the country that the Republicans left passed has revived and flourished. The industries that were in ruins when the Republican party went out of power have been rebuilt, increased and multiplied. The "hard times" that came upon the country under Republican rule have given place to prosperity and plenty. The Republicans, when six years ago they transferred political supremacy to the Democrats, transferred with it crippled industries, prostrate business and a people groaning under a load of financial distress. The Democrats to-morrow, will in turn yield control to their old adversaries, but with it a country thriving and prosperous, with industries thriving and business booming. Is this nothing? Does not this grand result alone for a multitude of shortcomings? Ought not the Republicans for shame in the face of this contrast cease their howling about Democratic incapacity? There is something else that

should be remembered. In the three Democratic Congresses there have been no public scandals. The Democrats may have their faults, but they have not plundered the government as their Republican predecessors did; there have been no Credit Moblier affairs and no rings; the lobby has been suppressed and the record of the Democrat party is clean in that respect. It may not have passed so many laws nor made so much noise in the administration of affairs as the Republican party did, but its laws were wholesome and what it did reformed in all cases to the people's benefit. It did not steal the people's money nor shame them in the eyes of the world. On the whole we are willing to compare the record of the six years legislative control of the Democrats, with the previous six years that the Republicans were in power, and to contrast the situation of the country now with what it was when the Democrats came into power in Congress. Nevertheless the people in their wisdom have thought best to try the Republicans again. We can only hope in the interest of the people, that the Republicans may go out of power leaving the country as prosperous as they find it.

The Press on Garfield's Cabinet.

(Chicago Tribune.)

The composition of the Cabinet will afford general satisfaction. It will meet all the requirements of locality. It has a high average of ability, and unquestioned integrity, and in its collective capacity a very general experience of public officers and knowledge of the duties pertaining to the several offices.

In the geographical distribution of the Cabinet, Garfield has been generous to the Northwest.

It is evident the Cabinet is not of the Conkling stripe. The New York Senator gets only the lumps. These are very wholesome food, but not so fattening as corn.

That Blaine's presence in the Cabinet will give a lively satisfaction to a large body of active and earnest Republicans there can be no possible doubt.

(New York Herald.)

The Presidential mountain in labor has brought forth a litter of Cabinet mice. Two men alone of positive strength and weight should be expected from this veridical Blaine and James. The appointment of Windom is unfit and amazing.

(New York Herald.)

The Cabinet is a body of vigorous men, most of them young. We cannot call it an able Cabinet, by no means as able as that of Hayes. We should say that Blaine is the one man of genius, the one real leader. The country will see not such a cabinet as was formed by Pierce, Buchanan, or Lincoln, but a group of earnest, practical men, devoted to the Republican cause, and anxious to do their best to support the President and serve the nation.

(Boston Herald.)

It is certainly not to the Cabinet of President Hayes in important respects. James' appointment is one to be unreservedly approved. Perhaps beyond any other man in the country he is fittest for the Postoffice.

(Springfield Republican.)

Garfield's Cabinet is not as good as his inaugural. It is mediocre, spotty and full of holes. Blaine is an unfit man to dominate as administrator. Windom as Secretary of the Treasury is a shock to the business interests of the country. He has been wrong on all financial questions. Under Garfield he will do per- nance. Lincoln is a passenger, not an ear. James as Postmaster General is the first happy stroke, and the best appointment.

(Indianapolis Journal.)

It is a respectable Cabinet, but not a great one. The greatest man in it is Senator Blaine, and from him it tapers down by regular gradation to a small point. It is a disappointing Cabinet. It is an attempt to compromise geographical claims with political difficulties, an effort to arrange party preferences by the distribution of party patronage. The Cabinet, as a whole, does not rise above mediocrity. Senator Blaine and Windom are the only two men in it of real national reputation.

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

President Garfield's Cabinet looks top-heavy. Blaine is at the head, and is head and shoulders above any other man in it. The other six couldn't much more than combine and make a majority against the Secretary of State. Mr. Blaine is in a position to mold the Administration. Unless Garfield asserts himself with an emphasis and steers not expected from him, Blaine is likely to be the boss.

The selection of the Cabinet is not a masterpiece of statesmanship or political performance. It is not the Cabinet which Garfield had in his mind when he left Mentor. It is the result of the political trading and patching that Garfield allowed after he arrived at Washington.

(Cincinnati Commercial.)

President Garfield's Cabinet will strike the country favorably. He has not pleased everybody, and, perhaps, has learned already that it is impossible to do so.

No Mother should be without Castoria for Children. The old formula of Dr. Dr. Pitcher. It assimilates the food cures Costiveness, Diarrhoea and wind Colic, prevents Sour Curd, always feverishness and destroys Worms, Castoria is not narcotic. It gives health to the child and rest to the mother. my 20-ly

If the mother is feeble, it is impossible that her children should be strong. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a perfect specific in all chronic diseases of the sexual system of the women. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. 2t

Pater familias: "Well, Jennie, if you must marry this winter, I suppose you must. Take either of them, Jennie—the plumber or the coat dealer; both are good men."

NARROW ESCAPE FOR HAYES.

Fatal Collision on the B. & O. R. R.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—A collision occurred about 2 o'clock this afternoon at Severn Station, four miles south of this city on the Baltimore and Potomac road between the 2nd section of the Baltimore and Potomac train at 10 P. M. and a train of empty passenger cars drawn by two engines going south to Washington. The train from Washington was made up of four Pullman sleeping cars next to the engine and tender the first of which was a special car chartered by J. W. Young, of Shamokin, Pa., containing friends of Young and citizens of Shamokin and vicinity. The next three contained the Cleveland city troops, which was a special escort to President Garfield from Cleveland to Washington, and was returning as a special escort to ex-President Hayes. The fifth coach contained ex-President Hayes, family and friends. The sixth coach was a special car of James Mason, counsel of the Lake Shore road, and C. Armstrong, an officer of the same road from Cleveland. It contained the families of these gentlemen and their friends and was followed by a baggage car. Next came the special car of Daniel P. Eells, president of the Ohio Central road and president of the Commercial bank of Cleveland, in which were his family and friends. This coach was followed by a car containing 12 horses of the Cleveland troops and made up the train.

At the time of the collision the north bound train was going at a rapid speed. The first Pullman car, which was a special car chartered by Young, of Shamokin received the shock of the collision and was partially telescoped into the second car, containing members of the Cleveland troop. Young was instantly killed and the following persons injured: Edward Williams, right ankle fractured; J. A. Weaver, badly cut over the left eye and ear; J. W. Simmonds, cut on the left side of the head; D. D. Dornier, scalp wound; W. P. Morall, back of the head cut; D. D. Gerger, fingers and head cut; J. Johnson, conductor of the Pullman car, leg broken.

Nine of the passengers were hurt. Of the employees of the road, John Oliver, baggage-master, was killed; H. E. Freeman, engineer, skull fractured; John Unglaugh, engineer, head cut and badly bruised on legs and side; Robert Oliver, E. M. Aiken, G. Freze, Jacob Rider, Ravert Everhard and Wm. Follett, train hands, more or less cut and bruised, but not seriously.

As soon as information of the collision was received here a wrecking train was sent out with surgeons to attend the wounded, which returned to Baltimore with all the passengers and wounded, reaching the Union Depot between 5 and 6 o'clock.

The wounded are being properly cared for and most of the passengers are at the hotels. Ex-President Hayes and family are at Samuel M. Shoemaker's. The passengers and such of the wounded as are able will leave for their respective destinations to-night. Mason and Armstrong state that none of the Cleveland citizens are injured. None of the cars were damaged except the first and second Pullman cars, as previously stated. All three engines were badly wrecked. The officers of the Baltimore and Potomac road state that the empty train, drawn by two engines, was started for Washington with express instructions to be over on a siding at Severn Station until the second section of the train from Washington had passed. That order was disobeyed and the collision resulted.

General Gibson's Resignation.

STATE OF OHIO, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, COLUMBUS, March 1, 1881.

To his Excellency, Charles Foster, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

Sir—With little taste and no ambition for official position, I accepted the office of Adjutant General because of my high regard for yourself personally. My associations have been most agreeable, and I can recall no unpleasant incident connected with my administration of the office. I have earnestly sought to merit the public commendation and justify manifestation of confidence in my capacity and integrity. But, duty to myself, my creditors and my family require that I should make the best possible use of my time; and I am tendered a business situation, with twice the salary of this office. From a paramount sense of duty, therefore, I have the honor to tender my resignation of the office of Adjutant General, and beg its acceptance, as of this date.

With a profound sense of my great obligation to you, I am very truly,
W. H. GIBSON,
Adjutant General of Ohio.

A Simple Remedy for Smallpox.

Edward Hine, a correspondent of the Liverpool Mercury, in a communication to that paper, speaks as follows:

"I am willing to risk my reputation as a public man if the worst case of smallpox, out to be cured in three days, simply by cream of tartar. This is the sure and never-failing remedy: One ounce of cream of tartar dissolved in a pint of boiling water, to be drunk when cold, at short intervals.

It can be taken at any time, and is a preventive as well as a curative. It is known to have cured in a hundred thousand cases without a failure. I have myself restored hundreds by this means. It never leaves a mark, never causes blindness, and always prevents tedious lingering. If the people would only try it and report all the cures to you, you would require to employ many columns if you gave them publicity.

Daily Items.

Never a day passes but we hear of some accident through the careless use of kerosene. Heads of families should caution their domestics about using it to start a fire with, and at the same time always keep a supply of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil on hand; best cure for burns, cuts, wounds, etc. For sale by J. C. Saur.

A little fellow came to school brim full of talk about a brand new baby in his block. "How old is it?" asked somebody. "I don't know how old it is," he answered naively, "but they only found it last night."

NOTICE

OF

School Election!

NOTICE is hereby given to the qualified voters of the Napoleon Union School District of Henry county, Ohio, that the next annual meeting for the election of Directors for said district will be held on

Monday, April 18th, 1881,

between the hours of two and six o'clock in the afternoon, at the Union School House in Napoleon, Ohio, for the purpose of electing the following officers, to-wit:

Two Directors to serve for three years.

N. H. HARTMAN,
Clerk of Board of Education,
Napoleon, O., March 9th, 1881-td

Notice to Twp. Trustees

OF HENRY COUNTY.

THE Trustees of the several townships of Henry county, are requested to observe the following rules:

1. Section 374 requires that the Trustees have to report every case of relief for a Pauper which will be brought before them within five days to the Superintendent of the Infirmary.

2. As it is contrary to law to keep tramps, the Trustees are notified that there will no bills be paid, incurred or contracted by keeping able bodied tramps.

3. The Directors agree to pay the following bill for doctoring Paupers, 50 cents the first mile and twenty-five cents every additional mile with reasonable compensation for medicine.

4. The Trustees are notified that the Directors will not allow more than seven dollars (\$7.00) for a coffin. By order of Infirmary Directors.

W. KAUFMAN,
CONRAD MILLER,
B. W. PENNOCK.

Napoleon, O., March 9th, 1881

Sheriff's Sale.

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company

vs.

Charles E. Reynolds, Sarah E. Reynolds, et al.

Order of Sale—Henry County Court of Common Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the above named court and to me directed as Sheriff of Henry county, I will offer at Public Sale at the door of the Court House, in Napoleon, Ohio, on

Saturday, April 9th, 1881,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following described real estate, situated in Henry county, Ohio, to-wit:

Lot number five (5), in Phillips and Stafford's addition of Out lots to the town of Napoleon, in Henry county, Ohio.

Appraised at \$5,000.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

GEO. DAUM, Sheriff.

J. H. Tyler, Atty for Plaintiff.

Napoleon, O., March 5, 1881.

Sheriff's Sale.

John Brubaker and Daniel E. Brubaker

vs.

William H. Stockman et al.

Order of Sale—Henry County Court of Common Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the above named court and to me directed as Sheriff of Henry county, I will offer at Public Sale at the door of the Court House, in Napoleon, Ohio, on

Saturday, April 9th, 1881,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following described real estate, situated in Henry county, Ohio, to-wit:

The north half of the south half of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section eighteen (18), township four (4) north, range eight (8) east, sold to contain ten (10) acres of land, which said parcel of land lies in the county of Henry and State of Ohio.

Appraised at \$200.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

GEO. DAUM, Sheriff.

J. H. Tyler, Atty for Plaintiff.

Napoleon, O., March 5, 1881.

Sheriff's Sale.

William J. Pierrepont

vs.

William A. Croswell et al.

Order of Sale—Henry County Court of Common Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the above named court and to me directed as Sheriff of Henry county, I will offer at Public Sale at the door of the Court House, in Napoleon, Ohio, on

Saturday, April 9th, 1881,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following described real estate, situated in Henry county, Ohio, to-wit:

The east part of the northwest quarter of section number one (1), township number five (5), north of range number six (6) east, in Henry county, Ohio, containing eighty-five (85) acres of land.

Appraised at \$5,500.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

GEO. DAUM, Sheriff.

J. R. Osborn & J. H. Tyler, Attys for Plaintiff.

Napoleon, O., March 5, 1881.

Sheriff's Sale.

A. L. Curtis as Administrator of William Allen, dec'd

vs.

Justin H. Brown and Malissa Brown.

Order of Sale—Henry County Court of Common Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the above named court and to me directed as Sheriff of Henry county, I will offer at Public Sale at the door of the Court House, in Napoleon, Ohio, on

Saturday, April 9th, 1881,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following described real estate, situated in Henry county, Ohio, to-wit:

Commencing 20 rods east of the north east corner of the west half of the northeast quarter of section 26, in township 6 north, range 7 east, running thence 186 rods north to the east line of said section, thence north 106 rods and thence west 30 rods to the place of beginning containing 20 acres of land situated in Henry county, Ohio.

Appraised at \$325.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

GEO. DAUM, Sheriff.

J. H. Tyler, Atty for Plaintiff.

Napoleon, O., March 5, 1881.

Sheriff's Sale.

David N. Bay

vs.

Fredrick Weatz.

Order of Sale—Henry County Court of Common Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the above named court and to me directed as Sheriff of Henry county, I will offer at Public Sale at the door of the Court House, in Napoleon, Ohio, on

Saturday, April 2, 1881,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following described real estate, situated in Henry county, Ohio, to-wit:

In lot number seventy-six (76), in S. D. and J. Stearns Addition to the village of Besler, Henry county, Ohio.

Appraised at \$500.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash in hand, one-third in nine months, and the remaining one-third to be secured by mortgage on premises sold, with 6 percent interest.

GEO. DAUM, Sheriff.

Martin Knapp, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Napoleon, Ohio, March 1st, 1881.

Sheriff's Sale.

Mary Ann Skillmore and Martin Skillmore her husband,

vs.

Martina Pollock, Mary Ann Ludlow.

Order of Sale in partition Henry County Court of Common Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the above named court and to me directed as Sheriff of Henry county, I will offer at Public Sale at the door of the Court House, in Napoleon, Ohio, on

Saturday, April 2, 1881,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following described real estate, situated in Henry county, Ohio, to-wit: